which form the rear conductor assembly and the lateral bundles being arranged approximately symmetrically with respect to a plane P[, characterized in that the]; and, said deflection yoke [has] having means (40, 42, 43) for locally modifying the direction or the amplitude of the magnetic field (H) created by the current flow in said conductor assembly so that, considering a first zone of the front conductor assembly and a second zone symmetrical with the first zone with respect to the plane P, the fields H and H' created in the first and second zones are not symmetrical with respect to P.

2. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] yoke [for a colour cathode-ray tube] according to [the preceding] claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the means (40, 42) for locally modifying the direction of the magnetic field comprises [consist of] an unsymmetrical arrangement with respect to the plane P of the conductors forming the front conductor assembly of each of the two saddle-shaped coils.

3. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] according to [the preceding] claim 1, [characterized in that the assymmetry results from a local shift of] wherein the conductors of said conductor assembly are locally shifted [so as] to form a depression on the outer or inner surface of the conductor assembly, the asymmetry resulting from the local shifting.

4. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] yoke according to Claim 1, wherein [characterized in that] the means for locally modifying the direction or amplitude of the magnetic field comprises at least one metal plate placed near the front conductor assembly.

5. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] yoke according to [one of the preceding claims] claim 1, wherein [characterized in that] the two saddle-shaped coils are the vertical deflection coils.

6. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] yoke according to [the preceding] claim 1, characterized in that] wherein the means for modifying the magnetic field extend, in a plane perpendicular to the Z axis, about a mean radial direction of between 60° and 90° measured with respect to the direction of the plane of separation of the two coils of the same pair.

7. (Amended) A deflection [Deflection] yoke according to [at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the means for modifying the magnetic field are arranged on both of the saddle-shaped coils of the same pair, symmetrically with respect to the Z axis.

Cancel claim 8, without prejudice.

Add the following:

-- 9. A deflection according to claim 2, wherein the conductors of said conductor assembly are locally shifted to form a depression on the outer or inner surface of the conductor assembly, the asymmetry resulting from the local shifting.

10. A deflection yoke according to Claim 9, wherein the means for locally modifying the direction or amplitude of the magnetic field comprises at least one metal plate placed near the front conductor assembly.

11. A deflection yoke according to claim 10, wherein the two saddle-shaped coils are the vertical deflection coils.

12. A deflection yoke according to claim 11, wherein the means for modifying the magnetic field extend, in a plane perpendicular to the Z axis, about a mean radial direction of between 60° and 90° measured with respect to the direction of the plane of separation of the two coils of the same pair.

13. A deflection yoke according to claim 12, wherein the means for modifying the magnetic field are arranged on both of the saddle-shaped coils of the same pair, symmetrically with respect to the Z axis.

14. A cathode ray tube in combination with a deflection yoke as recited in claim 1.

15. The combination as recited in claim 14, wherein the means (40, 42) for locally modifying the direction of the magnetic field comprises an unsymmetrical arrangement with respect to the plane P of the conductors forming the front conductor assembly of each of the two saddle-shaped coils.

16. The combination as recited in claim 14, wherein the conductors of said conductor assembly are locally shifted to form a depression on the outer or inner surface of the conductor assembly, the asymmetry resulting from the local shifting.

17. The combination as recited in claim 14, wherein the means for locally modifying the direction or amplitude of the magnetic field comprises at least one metal plate placed near the front conductor assembly.